

Making Tomorrow's World

By **WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.**
(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

LAND MONOPOLY IN GREAT BRITAIN.



London, Eng. land.—More than one-half the land of England and Wales is owned by 4,300 persons. Nearly 30,000,000—or two-thirds of the entire population—are landless. Eight per cent. of the population of Great Britain live in houses with only one bedroom. Estimating the total national income at \$9,205,000,000, this income is divided one-half to five and one-half million persons and one-half to the remaining thirty-nine millions of the population.

One-Third of Land for Pleasure.

Excluding Scotland and Ireland, at \$9,205,000,000, this income is divided one-half to five and one-half million persons and one-half to the remaining live in houses with only one bedroom. Estimating the total national income where the condition is worse, in England and Wales one-third of all the land is unused for agriculture, industry or housing. In the striking phrase of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, it is "more of a pleasure ground for the rich than a treasure house for the nation." Four hundred peers and peeresses, to use Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money's carefully prepared figures, own 5,730,000 acres; 1,300 great landowners own 8,500,000 acres; 2,600 squires own 4,320,000; 9,600 greater yeomen own 4,780,000; 24,400 lesser yeomen own 4,140,000; 220,000 small proprietors own 4,000,000; 700,000 cottagers own 150,000; while of the remaining 3,000,000 acres half is owned by public bodies and half lies waste. If the ownership be averaged, it will be found that a peer holds an average of 14,325 acres; a great land-

has promoted agricultural depression, low wages, unemployment and discontent. "It is notorious," said a city of London barrister, "that large areas of land which might be with advantage farmed by desirable tenants willing to pay a fair market rent are kept back by owners, who either sit on the property in the hope of being eventually able to hatch a higher price, or preserve it for the purpose of game or ornament for reasons of social prestige or sheer sporting instinct. The extent of this retention of land is conclusively evidenced by the numerous applications that flow in for every farm that is thrown upon the market and by the frequent abortive endeavors by actual or would-be small farmers to obtain at current market rate new or additional land for agricultural purposes." The evils of this state of affairs are manifest. Not only are many persons thus deprived of the employment which otherwise they would be enjoying, but this swelling of the ranks of the unemployed, some of whom remain in the country and some go to the cities, tends to diminish wages, and, so far as farm products are concerned, to increase prices. Poverty, taxation, agriculture, unemployment, housing, the whole economy of the social system, are affected by the land problem.

Very "Soft" for Noble Duke.

The unnecessary burden which falls upon industry by landlordism in the form of mining royalties is another evil result. Mr. Lloyd-George, the Liberal chancellor, estimated it at \$40,000,000 a year. The average amount of royalty on iron ore is 60 cents a ton on every ton brought to the surface and 18 cents on coal. This is paid to landlords for mining royalties in addition to ordinary leases or "dead rents," in British phrase. Of the coal mines visited one example will suffice. A coal mine operating company fourteen years ago sank the mine at an expense of \$2,500,000, and although as yet no coal has been taken out, the company has paid in mining royalties to the duke of Newcastle more than

not sold by them, but leased or rented. The renter erects, at his own expense, such buildings as he needs, and pays all the taxes. When his lease expires he must pay the increased rent which his own improvements make possible to charge, or else move, abandoning his own building. Some recent sales show the almost fabulous price which the absentee landowner receives when he does sell London real estate in the more favored sections.

What is Great Britain to do about it? Democracy, which is, or at least should be, the policeman and the partner of industry, is already in the United Kingdom doing something and plans to do more. "Let well enough alone" no longer satisfies, much less "let bad alone, lest the change bring worse."

National Ownership Makes Headway.

Three general plans of land reform have been seriously considered, and each, to a degree, has been adopted. The three plans are nationalization of the land, the small holdings policy, and taxation. Twenty years ago the great Gladstone said: "If the time comes when the British nation finds that the land should be nationalized, and it is wise to do so, they have a perfect right to do so." Nationalization, which means the ownership by all the people of all the land, is openly talked. Indeed, it is put into practical effect to a degree in government purchase and ownership in the land purchase acts. That striking form of nationalization known as the single tax, which "prides itself on being effected without compensation and by the confiscation by the state of economic rent," has many strong advocates. Rent being a value created by the whole community, say its supporters, should belong to the whole community. All economic rent, the rent of the actual land apart from the improvements, is unearned increment. The single taxers would confiscate not the land to the state, but the rent.

Compulsory Sale and Leasing.

Another form of land nationalization is considered, though not seriously. This involves the taking over of all the land by the state, with compensation to the landlord. Small holdings by compulsory purchases and small holdings by compulsory leasing are other plans actually pursued. Under these schemes the landlord is compelled to sell or lease small acreages for actual farm use. Land hire by the state and land purchase are involved in this general scheme. A more drastic measure has just been proposed by Mr. Will Thorne on the house of commons. Under the Thorne bill it would be illegal for any person to hold, in agricultural districts, any land, exceeding fifty acres in extent, in a waste or uncultivated state, unless it shall not be possible to cultivate such land at a profit, or unless it shall have been devoted to some purpose of public utility.

"A Tax to Burst Land Monopoly."

The real attack upon the evils of the present land ownership, the one about which the fiercest contention has taken place, is that in Lloyd-George's budget of taxation. Many forms of land taxation have been proposed, considered and, occasionally, adopted. Land value taxation, in some form, enters into discussion everywhere. This new land taxation, however, recently carried into effect by the Liberal government, is not a tax to raise revenue, but, to quote the pungent phrase of the chancellor of the exchequer in proposing it, "a tax to burst the land monopoly." This new system of taxation included five per cent. duty on mining royalties, a taxation of gifts of nature or windfalls. It included a tax on the capital value of unworked minerals, thus stimulating the exploitation of mines hitherto unworked. The important principles of the new taxation, however, are involved in the increment tax, the tax on undeveloped building land and on leasehold reversions. Under these sections two tax values are placed on land, the site value and the improved value. The tendency of the tax, as shown by its actual workings, is to bring more building land into the market, thus relieving congestion in the cities and the country.

Under the system of long leaseholds, which is peculiar to Great Britain, the owner of the freehold obtains, on the expiration of the lease—its "falling in," to employ an English phrase—"a property which has substantially increased in value by reason of the general growth of the community and independently of any expenditure of labor or enterprise on the part of the owner."

The budget levies ten per cent. duty upon the margin by which the leasehold has appreciated since it was last granted. Agricultural leases are exempt from this duty, as are all leases made within the last twenty-one years.

20 Per Cent. Increment Duty.

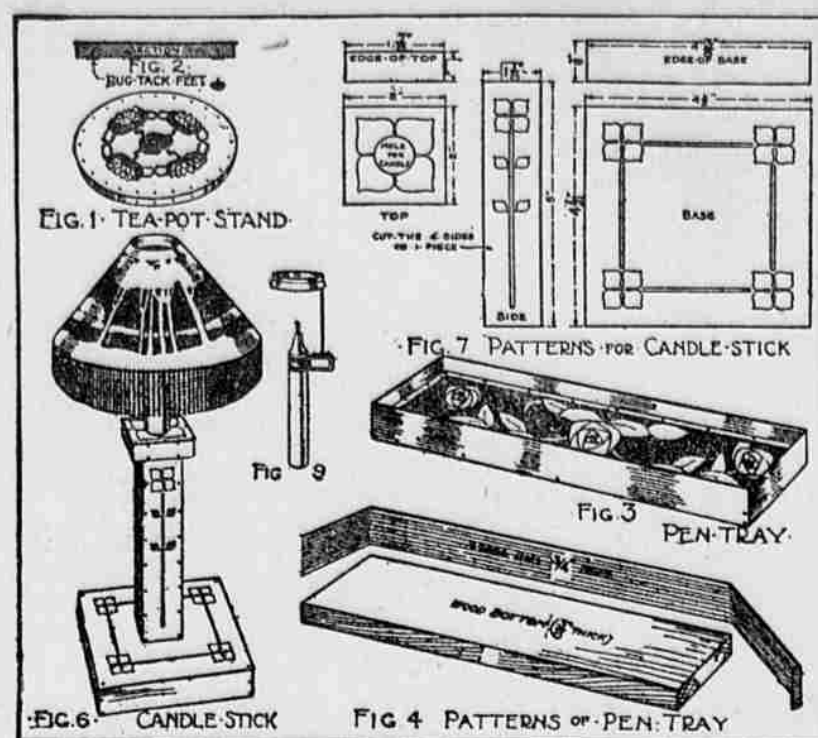
"Founded on the same principle," pointed out Mr. Horace B. Samuel, in discussing this effort to burst the land monopoly, "is the actual increment duty itself. This is a duty of 20 per cent., levied at death, on transfer, or at intervals of fifteen years (about the average period at which all land in the United Kingdom, through one cause or another, changes hands) on the actual site value." Supplementary to these novel forms of taxation—regarded by many in Great Britain as revolutionary—is a provision for a universal valuation of all the land affected.

The organization of opportunity for all, is the program of the British democracy today. To this end, monopoly of ownership of land, which limits opportunity to the few, must in some way be abolished. To this high task does Great Britain address herself. The result is on the knees of the gods. (Copyright, 1912, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

New Ideas for Handy Boys

By **A. NEELY HALL**

Author of "Handicraft for Handy Boys," "The Boy Craftsman," etc.

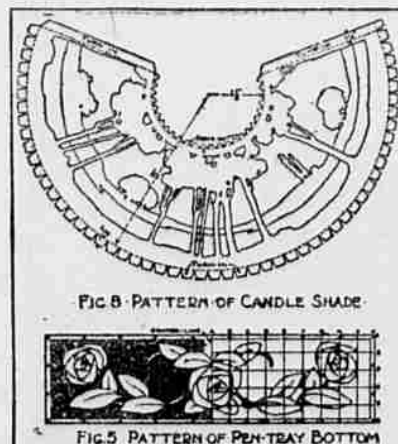


METAL-WORK GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Very attractive Christmas gifts can be made with brass and copper, and in this article are shown a few of simple design. No. 30, brass or copper, is of the right thickness for working material. Sheet copper can be obtained from any sheet-metal roofing concern, and you can purchase sheet brass through the proprietor of a machine shop or at an art store. The tea-pot stand shown in Fig. 1 has a circular wood disk of 1/4-inch whitewood or basswood 5 1/2 inches in diameter, on which the metal is mounted. Cut out the disk with a compass saw, or other fine saw, and smooth the edges with a wood file or chisel; then sandpaper it. Cut a strip of brass or copper of the proper width and length to form a metal band for the edge of the base, and tack it to the edge with small round-head nails (brass or copper), spacing them about 1/4 inch apart. Cut the top covering 6 inches in diameter and tack it to the base with the same size of nails. Describe a circle about 1/4 inch inside of the edge of the brass, and locate the positions for the nails around this 1/4 inch apart. The edge of the brass will project about 1-16 inch over the brass (Fig. 2). Drive three rug tacks into the bottom of the base, as shown, for feet. Fig. 1 suggests a conventionalized water-lily design that may be marked out upon the covering for piercing. Use a 16-penny nail that has its end sharpened to a point for a piercing tool. Follow the outlines of the design, and pierce a continuous row of small holes along them, placing the holes as close together as possible and making them of equal size; then fill in a series of coarser holes in the spaces between these rows of holes to form a background to the design. As the piercing tool is tapered to a

The candlestick shown in Fig. 6 makes a very neat appearing article if the metal covering is put on carefully. Fig. 7 shows the sizes of the pieces of metal, together with the designs which are to be perforated upon them. First prepare the wood blocks for the base, upright and top pieces, making them 1-16 inch less than the dimensions given upon the patterns, to allow for the thickness of the metal. Before fastening the blocks together, prepare the metal pieces, nail them in place, lay out the designs and perforate them. The sides should be cut in one piece and bent around the corners. The upper covering of the top and base pieces should project about 1-16 inch as shown in Fig. 6. After nailing the blocks together, glue a strip of felt to the bottom of the base.

Lay out the candle shade by the pattern shown in Fig. 8. As the landscape design is very simple to draw out, it will not be necessary to enlarge it by squares. After piercing and cutting out the piece of brass, snip the top and bottom edges, cutting out small triangular pieces as shown, and then bend over the little flaps thus formed and hammer them down flat against the inside face of the shade. The edge of one end of the piece should also be turned in (see dotted line on pattern), and the opposite edge turned out, and one hooked into the other as the edges of a tin can are joined, and the two hammered down so as to make a neat edge. If you make the shade out of brass, fasten brass chain fringe to the edge. This can be purchased at a hardware store. Cut the chain into 3-inch lengths, and hook and clinch the end links of the chains through holes pierced through the edge of the shade. A candle shade holder such as shown in Fig. 9 can be purchased at a light fixture store for 10 cents. All the metal work of these articles must be polished, and this can be done by rubbing with metal polish or scouring powder. Lacquers may be purchased at the art stores for keeping brass from tarnishing. (Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)



point, the size of the hole is, of course, determined by the depth to which it is driven through the metal.

The pen tray illustrated in Fig. 3 requires a bottom block 9 inches long, 2 1/4 inches wide and 1/4 inch thick. Cut a piece of brass or copper of the same length and width and fasten it to the top with round head brass or copper nails, spacing the nails about as shown in Fig. 3. Then reproduce the design shown in Fig. 5, by the process of enlarging by squares. Each of the small squares drawn across the design represents a space on the full-size pattern 1/4 inch square. First lay out upon a piece of paper a series of squares in duplicate of those shown on the right hand half of Fig. 5, but each square measuring 1/4 inch each way; then number one end of the horizontal lines and letter on end of the vertical lines as shown, and it will be a simple matter to locate each portion of the design upon your pattern just as it is shown in the small drawing. With your drawing completed, trace it off upon the metal, using a piece of carbon paper with which to reproduce it; then reverse the drawing for the other half of the design. After perforating the design, and tacking the metal to the base block, cut a strip of metal 1/4 inch wide, bend it to fit around the edge of the base block, as shown in Fig. 4, and tack it to the edge to form a rim to the tray. Glue a strip of felt to the bottom of the tray to prevent it from scratching the surface upon which it stands.

Policeman Looked Ahead.

Among the interesting tales in "A Little Tour in India" is one concerning an official who was approached by a man who said that his camels had been impounded by a policeman for no just cause. Investigation duly revealed the camels in the pound, to the number of seventy-six. The policeman, questioned, said: "Sahib, these camels were trampling and spoiling the young trees planted by the canal side, and this rascal refused to restrain them." So the official turned crossly to the man and said: "What the deuce do you mean by complaining to me?" or vernacular to that effect. But the man shook his head sadly and said: "There were no trees." Thinking this little discrepancy rather curious, the official rode down to the canal, taking both parties with him, though the policeman remembered an urgent engagement elsewhere. Arrived at the canal, no sign of a tree. So the official freely inquired where the trees had been trampled were. "Oh, sahib, the trees which this accursed man's camels trampled are to be planted next spring!"

Time to Be Taxed.

In Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, every person of a responsible age is supposed to be well enough off to pay for his own timekeeper, be it a guaranteed chronometer or an old-time water-clock. Consequently the city authorities see no reason why superfluous clocks which show their faces in the street should not be taxed, and all the more so as they seldom agree with each other. The tax proposed is one of from \$6 to \$12 yearly. It is to be levied, not in accordance with the inaccuracy of each individual clock, but according to size.

Got Him With the Goods.

Bill—"You say you got caught in a shower?"
Jill—"I certainly did."
"Didn't you have any umbrella?"
"Sure. It was the fellow who owned the umbrella that caught me."

LEFT THE COLONEL THINKING

Probably After This He Made Some Inquiries Before He Gave Up His Money.

A certain old colonel was noted for his great generosity. He had lost an arm during one of the engagements in which he had seen service, and this made him very sympathetic toward all who had experienced similar losses.

While walking on his estate one day he met an old one-legged man, evidently in abject poverty.

"Ah, you have met with a great misfortune, like myself, I see," remarked the colonel.

"Ah," replied the old man, "and like yourself, colonel, I have spent a great part of my life in government's service, and seen a lot of hard work."

"My poor man!" exclaimed the kind hearted colonel, as he pushed a half dollar into the old man's hand. "I fear you have received but a poor reward for your services."

"Ye may well say that, colonel," replied the veteran as he hobbled away.

"But," added the colonel, "you didn't tell me where you served."

"Well, if it comes to that," the old reprobate answered, with a sly chuckle, "I served my time in jail, where they gived me 15 years for stealing jewelry!"

SCALY PSORIASIS ON LIMBS.

Troop H, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wis.—"I was troubled with psoriasis for nearly two years. Portions of my arms and limbs were affected mostly with it. It appeared in scaly form, breaking out in very small dots and gradually grew larger and white scales formed when about the size of an ordinary match-head. The looks of it was horrible, which made it very unpleasant for me. It itched a little at times. "I tried several treatments which cured me for a month, but it always broke out again. One day a friend saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper and I sent for a sample. They helped me, so I purchased two more boxes of Cuticura Ointment and some Cuticura Soap and they completely cured me. It took three months for Cuticura Soap and Ointment to complete my cure." (Signed) Walter Mahony, Oct. 22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

What Could He Do?

"I hate to be contradicted," she said.
"Then I won't contradict you," he returned.
"You don't love me," she asserted.
"I don't," he admitted.
"You are a hateful thing!" she cried.
"I am," he replied.
"I believe you are trying to tease me," she said.
"I am," he conceded.
"And you don't love me!"
"I don't."
For a moment she was silent.
"Well," she said at last, "I do hate a man who's weak enough to be led by a woman. He ought to have a mind of his own—and strength."
He sighed. What else could he do?

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of **CASTORIA**, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the **Signature of J. C. Fletcher** In Use For Over 30 Years. **Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.**

Will Grow Up to Be a Lawyer.
Little Charles is trying to learn to control his naturally violent temper, and every adult member of the family is eager to help him. The other children, too, have been urged not to do anything to render a fall easy. Charles is an observant and quick-witted youngster, and the other day, when his mother proposed condign punishment for some act of serious disobedience, he advanced a novel plea for mercy.
"Please don't punish me, mamma," he pleaded. "It makes me so angry to be punished, and I'm trying so hard to keep my temper today."

Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops effectively drive out colds and stop all throat irritations—5c at Drug Stores.

Hard to Understand Woman.
"O, you can't please a woman," he said, disgustedly. "It's no use trying."
"What's happened now?"
"I met that pretty Miss Sweet in a dark hallway and kissed her. I didn't think she'd mind, you know."
"And did she mind?"
"Well, she pretended to be very angry, so I thought I'd smooth things down by telling her that it was all a mistake; that I thought she was somebody else."
"And then?"
"Why, then she really was very angry."

INVALIDS AND CHILDREN
should be given **MAGEE'S EMULSION** to strengthen the body. Never fails. All druggists.

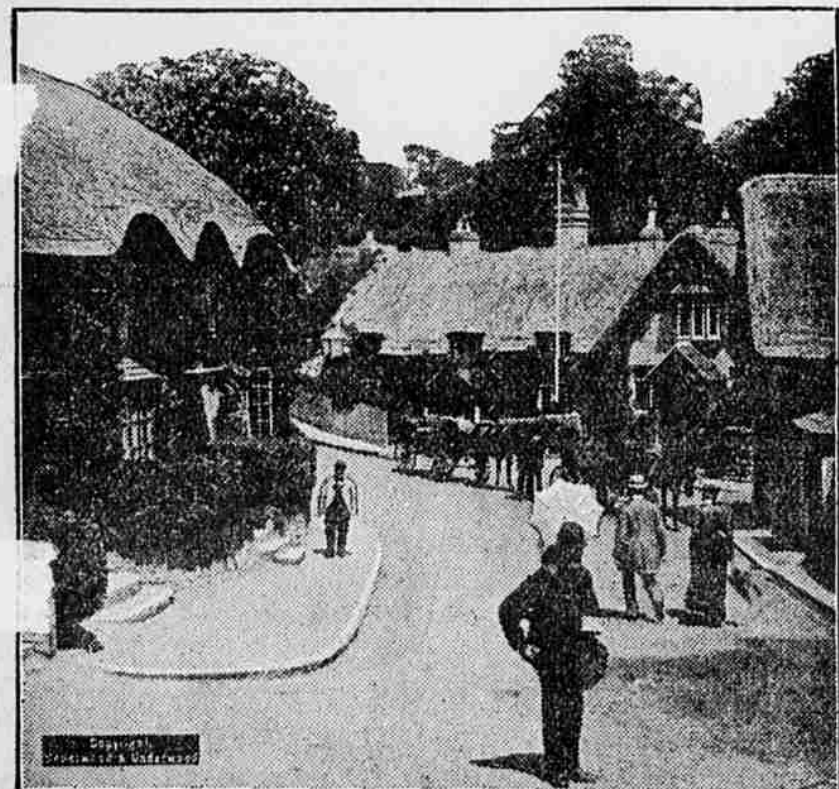
How to Move Them.

First Rector—I am going to preach to the Four Hundred. How can I move them?

Second Rector—You'll have to move them in limousines.—Judge.

What She Got.

"I asked my husband for a little money this morning."
"Did you get any?"
"Yes, acrimony."



Village on Duke of Norfolk's Estate.

owner, 6,538; a squire, 1,661; a greater yeoman, 496; a lesser yeoman, 170; a small proprietor, 18, and a cottager, less than half an acre.

300,000 Leave Farms in Decade.

What is the effect of this concentration of land in the hands of the few?

"Land is the mother and labor the father of wealth," a distinguished economist has written. Land concentrated in a few hands increases the problem of poverty, which Mr. Horace B. Samuel defines as "the economic discomfort occasioned to vast masses of the population by the unequal distribution of wealth." The use of the land is necessary for economic production, whether agricultural or industrial, and for housing, whether in city or country. The whole trend of civilization just now is away from agriculture and toward industrialism. In England this tendency is most marked. Less than nine per cent. of the population of England are now engaged in agriculture, 300,000 having abandoned the farm in the last ten years, as many leaving the farm in a single decade as the entire number of farm owners in the state of Missouri. In the United States one person in three is engaged in agriculture in some form; in all Great Britain and Ireland only one in ten is so engaged, and the proportion is growing rapidly less. The general tendency of the situation, to quote the significant and measured words of Mr. Asquith, the British prime minister, is "a process of depletion at one end and congestion at the other, by which every year fresh additions of recruits are being made to the ranks of the casual and unemployed."

Land Hogging Spawns Great Evils. Land concentration in Great Britain

\$500,000. Nearby is a quarry from which the landlord drew \$7,500 for the clay extracted.

As in agriculture and in mining, so in the towns for factory and business sites the land concentration makes for higher burdens. Some concrete instances, vouched for by Mr. H. R. Stockman, who has made a study of the question, will show the result. "The obvious creator of land wealth," said that canny Scotchman, Andrew Carnegie, "is not the individual, but the community." Mr. Balfour, in an address in the house of commons, said: "The value of all land, anywhere, just as the value of a railway, wherever it may be and by whomsoever it was made, by the state or by private individuals, the value of this, as well as of every other kind of property, depends upon the community." But to whom does the unearned increment go?

Unearned Fortunes for Landlords.
In fifty years the ground rent of the town of Burton-on-Trent increased from \$10,000 to \$350,000. An absentee owner, the marquis of Anglesey, as landlord receives this rent. His local taxes or rates are \$390.

Sheffield, one of the greatest manufacturing cities in England, is owned, in greater part, by the duke of Norfolk. A dry goods merchant in that city held a lease on land at \$75 a year. Seven years before the lease would have expired the duke granted a renewal on condition that the tenant surrendered the unexpired part of the lease, paid \$750 a year rent instead of \$75, spent \$5,000 in improving the building and continued to pay all the taxes.

A large part of the ground upon which London's buildings stand is owned by certain rich peers. Land is